

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

General Sam Houston made a speech recently in Boston on the subject of slavery and the mutual relations of the North and the South, and their mutual dependence upon each other, in which he announced many true and proper sentiments and stated many indisputable facts, showing that the institution of slavery existed at the South from the necessity of the case, and must continue so to exist, and that the abolition of Southern slavery would cut off Northern commerce and stop Northern manufactures; all of which was right so far as it went; but he made an admission and adopted a tone of apology which should never be made nor adopted. He admitted the evil of slavery—claiming it to be a necessary evil which the Southern people who found themselves saddled with it could not be held responsible, and adopted a tone of apology founded upon this admission. This was wrong both in fact and upon considerations of policy. The true and impregnable position of the South is that it is not an evil or a wrong in the abstract or in principle. That it is right, proper and natural—the true relation of the races, and the only certain and safe system by which labor and capital can be made to work harmoniously together—productive of the largest amount of good to the different parties, and not to be apologized for but to be affirmed and defended as right and just upon its own merits. To admit that it is a necessary evil where it exists, is to furnish a conclusive argument against allowing it to extend to any territory where it does not exist, and enforces at once the principle of the Wilcox proviso, and gives up at once the argument on an important point in this discussion. Against an admitted evil no matter how necessary, the excitement of fanaticism and higher law can at any time be roused. The right and safe plan is that dictated by truth. Say the truth—it is not an evil. It is right on principle and regardless of circumstances.

This tone of apology upon the part of the Southern men is, we think, both wrong and impolitic. The time is past for any such course, which ought never to have been adopted. The most dangerous symptom of the times is the growth and spread of such a tone through the agency of a secret society which sees in Massachusetts fanaticism no bar against a sworn brotherhood with the fanatics on the part of North Carolina citizens, which raises up at the South proslavery defenders of such men as Wilson of Massachusetts, and Pollock of Pennsylvania, and ties the hands and fetters the tongues of those who, a few short years ago, were the most blatant and fussy ultras. But now these men are afraid to say a word it might work wrong at the North. Brother Loring feels bound to stand up for brother Wilson.

We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman in South Carolina, from a friend in Missouri, formerly a resident of this State. The writer resides within a short distance of the Kansas line, and is qualified to form and express an opinion upon the subject of slavery in Kansas.

You desire my opinion in relation to slavery in Kansas. While I congratulate the people of the South, upon the auspicious result of the recent election in that Territory, I venture to assure you, that such will be the issue in all future trials. Abolitionism, and its every where, in my opinion, relatively stronger in Kansas at this time, than they will ever be again. Many who are here, the dupes of a band of scoundrels, are heartily ashamed of the folly they were once so stupid as to believe in. Others, however, provided for, are finding their way back to N. England, there to tell the tale of their misadventure. Still others, however, are in the Territory, and they will gradually learn to acquiesce in the state of things around them. Those who thrive, will become abolitionists, and all the rest, will become more and more so. The people of the South, who, from first to last, have had the most interest in the fate of Kansas, though they have manifested it in no such noisy or offensive manner as those of the North, may yet regret that their property, of whatever nature, will be protected in that Territory. And I can assure you, my dear friend, that much of the country, at least enough to form two large States, is fertile and beautiful, and more so than any other land in the world. In process of time, it will disappear, and domestic cattle will take their place. There will be a numerous population of herdsmen. They will not cultivate the soil, but they will graze the cattle, and will be a nation, so to speak, of consumers of the products of their more eastern neighbors. Amongst them slavery will perhaps never go, for the reason that it can only be turned to account in countries where staples are cultivated, and the earth requires laborious tillage. The free, sir, are my views on the subject of slavery in Kansas, and I trust that you will find them to be sound. I have no hope that you will ever settle there, but my son will, and it may be that I will be with him. At all events, I am determined to own property there. S. R.

"The Wilmington Savings' Bank."

It seems to us that the institution under the above name, incorporated by the last Legislature of North Carolina, can hardly fail to be productive of lasting advantage to a very large number of our fellow citizens, by affording a safe and convenient place of deposit for small savings, which will then instead of being dissipated as they otherwise might be, will be drawing interest and gradually forming the nucleus for business capital as well as providing a resource for a "rainy day," many of which will happen in the sunniest existence. Institutions of a similar character have been found to work admirably elsewhere, and I see no earthly reason why this should not do here. The names of the Trustees appointed by the charter afford an excellent guarantee for its skillful and faithful management.

The officers of the Institution are to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, and a Treasurer, to be chosen by the Trustees from their own number, who, with the remaining Trustees, shall constitute a board of managers. Any five of the Trustees, with the President or one of the Vice Presidents, being competent to transact business. The Savings Bank shall receive money in such sums and in such manner as the Trustees may, by their bye-laws, appoint; and I shall invest it in any stocks created by the laws of the State or the United States, or upon bond and mortgage, secured by improved real estate of twice the value of the amount so secured. Two-thirds of the Trustees may decide in favor of investing in the stocks of other States. None of the officers or Trustees are allowed to receive any compensation, or to borrow any money from the institution, which is prohibited from issuing any paper for circulation, or otherwise assuming any of what are generally known as "Banking privileges." Not more than ten thousand dollars to be invested in real estate, for the use or transaction of the business of the institution.

Our Table.

Mr. Whittaker has sent us "North and South," by the author of "Mary Barton," "The Moorland Cottage," &c. A novel of about 150 pages, price 37¢ cents, being No. 196 of Harpers' "Library of select novels."

Also, "Yankee Notions," for March, quite a number, with cuts innumerable. Price 12¢ cents.

Also, "Harpers' Story Book," No. 3. Price 25¢ cents. A very nice affair for the children.

Also, "The Virgin Queen," a tale of the times of Elizabeth of England. Price 50¢ cents.

The "Junior Volunteers."

Saturday was a lively occasion in Wilmington, our streets being rendered brilliant by a military display exceedingly handsome in itself and made more interesting by the "fraternization" of the citizen soldiery of two ancient commonwealths; Virginia being well represented by the fine company known as the "Norfolk Junior Volunteers," and our own State by the two handsome volunteer companies of this place. Eli W. Hall, Esq., on behalf of the military companies and of the community of Wilmington at large, tendered to the Junior Volunteers a hearty welcome to our place, referring in a few but eloquent remarks to the common interests and common destiny for war or for peace, which bound Virginia and North Carolina together as sisters, and made their citizens and citizen-soldiers brethren. Captain Robinson replied on behalf of his company in a style which showed that his wit was as highly polished as his sword, and his heart as true as its steel.

After marching through several of the principal streets the companies, together with several invited guests, sat down to a splendid table set for them at the Cape Fear Rectory, where around the festive board wine and wine flowed in sparkling unison and all went merrily as a marriage bell.

The "Old Point Band" which accompanied the "Juniors," is composed of some sixteen capital performers, and discoursed most eloquent music.

Our visitors left for home by next morning's train, leaving behind them none but favorable impressions, and carrying with them, we trust, none but pleasant recollections of their visit to the Old North State.

The U. S. Senate, on Friday last, was the scene of a spicy debate upon a bill introduced into that body for the protection of United States officers in the discharge of their duty. The bill provides that if any suit be commenced in any State Court against any officer of the United States, or other person, for any act done under law, or color of law, of the United States, the defendant may remove such suit to the Federal Courts. The object is to prevent the harassing persecutions whereby some of the Northern States seek to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law by suits in the State Courts, instituted against officers or others seeking to carry out that law. Messrs. Chase, Wade, Douglas, Jones, of Tennessee, Gillett, of Connecticut, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, took part in the debate. Mr. Douglas scored his free-soil antagonists within an inch of their lives. Mr. Wilson said he was ready to carry out every provision of the Constitution, but was opposed to slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States, and was determined to abolish it there.

A meeting of Commodore Stockton's friends was held last week in Trenton, New Jersey, for the purpose of going for an open Native American Organization—denouncing the present Democratic Administration—repudiating the secret system of the Know Nothings, and lastly going for Com. Stockton, for President, which, after all, was the main point. Dr. RAYNALL COATES, a gentleman of some considerable talents and reputation in the literary and scientific world, but without moral character or influence, seems to have been the chief speaker and the mover of the resolutions. There was considerable fuss and nearly a fight, but all passed off better than could have been expected. The movement is evidently made in accordance with the known views of Com. Stockton, who is getting old and anxious and can't wait much longer. After having killed off one Cabinet with his "peace maker," the Commodore would like to try his hand at the composition of another before he dies. The whole movement on the part of Commodore Stockton, is as plain as the nose on your face.

Mr. Marsh, the engineer of the freight train with which the collision occurred at Tenessee's depot on Friday evening, requests us to state that previous reports of that affair do him serious injustice. That when that accident occurred the smoke from the woods for two miles above the depot was so dense as to render it totally impossible to know exactly where he was, and that when he did discover his near neighborhood to the depot he used every exertion in his power to prevent any injurious results. He admits that he had been longer acquainted with the road he might have known his exact position even with the smoke, but being comparatively a new engineer he could not tell. Perhaps greater experience on the road might have enabled him to have avoided this accident, but he would be as far from either recklessly or wilfully endangering human life as any man on the road.

Mr. Thompson, the conductor of the freight train, requests us to make the same statement on his behalf, and as an act of justice to them we cheerfully make this statement.

THE SOUTHERN BELLE.—We ought to have noticed the arrival of this new and beautiful schooner yesterday, and thought that we had, but the fact is that we were so interested in the arrival of the Virginia with coal that we could think of nothing else—awful cold weather.

The Southern Belle is as she ought to be, with such a name, quite a credit to our port. She is strongly built of oak and locust, 117 feet on deck, 106 feet keel, 29½ feet beam, 10½ feet depth of hold, 340 tons burthen, carries 3,000 barrels, has a splendid cabin for passengers, and sails like a witch. She is intended to run as a regular packet between this port and New York, under the command of Captain Powell, a capital seaman and a clever fellow. The Belle is consigned here to Joseph H. Flanner, Esq., who is part owner, and responsible for the naming of the craft, all Southern belles being favorites with him. We wish her and all concerned the utmost success. [Daily Journal, 1st.]

THE END.—George W. Green, a banker in Chicago, Ill., some five months since got rid of his wife by means of poisoning her, for which he was tried not long since and found guilty of murder in the first degree, but had obtained a second trial, awaiting which he was kept in jail. On the night of Sunday, the 18th inst., he hung himself in his cell, after having made his will, leaving all his property to one child to the exclusion of all the rest. He leaves between thirty and fifty thousand dollars over his debts.

SNOW.—We learn from a gentleman residing in Kenansville, that the citizens of Duplin county are now rejoicing in a good stout snow, the feathery element having fallen pretty steadily during the whole of Sunday. What it has been doing since we can't say, but will risk the assertion that it has not thawed.

CAPE FEAR BANK.—We understand that Joseph H. Flanner Esq., was yesterday chosen by the Board of Directors of the above Bank to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Col. John D. Jones.

The Commissioners of Town have fixed the prices of licences for selling liquor at \$300; there is also, according to the new Revenue Law, a State Tax of five per cent.

Geo. Davis, Esq. of Wilmington, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual Address at Chapel Hill Commencement in June next.

SPECULATIONS.—Our exchanges contain little or nothing but speculations—speculations upon the European war—upon the Know Nothings—upon the Hard Times, and the price of putty generally. For our own part, we feel to-day like the ghost of Hamlet's father. There is no speculation in our eye, nor in our pen—nor in us, generally speaking. The war in Europe is bound to last ten years at least—the Know Nothings considerably less—the hard times a good deal longer than any of us can easily stand them. For the price of putty see markets. For our own part we are frozen up and don't intend to write another line to-day.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Late accounts from Havana state that the Government had taken possession of the Rail roads, and were transporting troops in all directions. Havana was strongly guarded by volunteers and an outbreak was expected in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Benton's house was burnt this afternoon. The furniture was saved, but the house was so badly damaged that it will be necessary to erect a new one. The fire was caused by a gas lamp, and the flames were arrested in time to save them from destruction.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—A Convention of both Houses of the Legislature was held to-day, and the bill for the relief of the S. S. Senator took place. The bill, Cameron had 55, and Buckle 23 votes. The balance was scattering. An adjournment then took place to the first Tuesday of October.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Mexican correspondent of the Herald says that Alvarez will soon march into the city of Mexico, and will be reinforced from Chulapancing by 7000 more, and when near the city, he proclaimed President.

THE PANAMA HERALD of the 24th ult., says that General Zuloaga, with 1000 of Santa Anna's men, surrendered on the 20th ult., to General Alvarez, giving up provisions, many muskets, and six cannon. The men joined the troops of Alvarez.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.—ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—OVER ONE MILLION IN GOLD.—STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—SEVENTY LIVES LOST.—NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer George Law arrived here this morning, with California dates to the 1st inst., and \$1,113,000 in specie, and 304 passengers, including General Echegaray, the President elect of Peru.

The number of the principal consignees on the special list are as follows: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$410,000; Adams & Co., \$257,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$108,000; Drexel & Co., \$100,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$70,000; Wm. Hoge & Co., \$50,000. The transit of the isthmus was regularly made from Ocean to Ocean by the Panama railroad, the formal opening of which was to take place on the 20th.

The South American mail steamer had not arrived at Panama, consequently we are unable to give later dates from that region. It was feared that some accident had befallen the steamer. Late dates from Bogota mention that the interior of the country remained perfectly tranquil. The California papers teem with more than the average record of crime. George Sheldon was hung at Oakland by a mob, and a native of California and a native of Virginia, the captain and mate of the steamer San Joaquin, for committed numerous murders. They also confessed to having committed numerous murders.

The Indian troubles in the neighborhood of Klamath river were becoming alarming. A number of white men had been killed and some 30 Indians. It was feared there would be a general rising among the Indians of the north.

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Business continued exceedingly dull at about previous rates. Hams, dry and in salt, 17¢; new butter 47¢; flour, dull—Gallego and Haxal \$15.50. The steamer Pearl exploded near Sacramento, causing the loss of about 70 lives, including Colonel Alex. Anderson, a distinguished lawyer of Nevada, and a native of Virginia. The captain and mate of the vessel and about 20 Chinamen were among the lost. Fifty-three dead bodies had been found and about 200 were missing. It was ascertained that the Pearl was running with the steamer Enterprise, but the agents denied it. Both boats were on their way from Sacramento to Marysville, with a large amount of treasure on board, which was recovered.

The Legislature had passed a bill appropriating \$1,000 for each member. The Governor refused to sanction it, but subsequently it was passed in spite of the veto—years 53, days 21.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—INDIAN TROUBLES.—By dates received at New Orleans from Texas to the 15th inst., we learn that the Indians are very troublesome on the frontier of that State. Within the two weeks previous eleven men were killed and four taken prisoners. The frontier settlers were greatly excited, and had assembled their families together for mutual protection, while small parties were constantly out on the scout in every direction. It would appear as though the Indians were making simultaneous attacks at various points. Five companies of troops are being organized at Fort Chadwell and one to proceed against the Southern Cananches, as soon as provisions for the expedition are supplied.

The Galveston Times says: "The Southern Cananches are leaving for the up-country. They design joining the Northern bands. Shance tore up all his papers and said there was no longer peace. He took his hand and left for the head of the Canadian. Shance is a noted character, and son of the chief who was killed at San Antonio in 1840. He has committed many depredations and murders. From New Mexico.—St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence yesterday, bringing three passengers. On the 25th of December a party of Apaches and Utah Indians was captured at Palo Alto, fourteen men and two women, all of whom were taken prisoners. The Indians numbered about 500. Great excitement prevailed in Santa Fe on account of the hostilities committed by the Indians in the Territories, who were swearing vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans.

On the 20th of January, Capt. Narell, of the 1st Dragoons, had a fight with the Apaches at Sacramento, in which twelve Indians were killed. He was killed with the American side of Capt. Henry W. Stanton and three privates. Governor Garland had called into service five companies of volunteers for six months, and recommends Congress to appropriate money to pay their expenses. Col. Jones had arrived at Santa Fe and entered upon his duties.

The mail was not troubled by the Indians, but an express arrived the day before the mail left Santa Fe, stating that 400 Apaches and Utahs were coming to take the town by force of arms. Lieut. Sturgess also had a fight with the Apaches 60 miles from Santa Fe, routing and whipping them and recapturing stolen stock.

The Governor was very much censured at Santa Fe and throughout the Territory on account of his disapproval of the active course taken by the people to suppress Indian hostilities.

Supreme Court.—The following closing opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J.—In Pilkington v. Cotton, in equity, from Chatham, directing a reference. Also, in Morris v. Hayes, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hagler vs. Furr, in equity, from Cabarrus. By PRASONS, J.—In Currie v. Worthy, from Moore, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Beggs v. Turner, in equity, from Iredeed, dismissing the bill. In Kiser v. Kiser, in equity, from Forsythe. Also, in Burton ex rel. Reeves, from Madison, affirming the decree dismissing the information.

By BATTLE, J.—In Hurdle v. Outlaw, in equity, from Alamance, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Caleb Sanderlin vs. Allford, from Camden, judgment for defendant. Also, in Flanner v. Moore, from Craven, reversing the judgment. Also, in Clemen v. Ryon et al, from Davidson, in equity decree reversed, exception overruled, report confirmed and decree accordingly. Also, in Johnson v. Arnold, from Robeson, affirming the judgment.

By LITTON, J.—In Litchford, Esq., has been appointed Marshal of the County of Col. JOHN T. C. WATT, deceased.—Raleigh Star.

THE BALTIMORE ADVICES informed us yesterday of the reorganization of the British Cabinet, and as the affairs of England at this juncture are of peculiar interest, we have deemed it not inappropriate to compile from REPPRESENTATIVE such of our sources as are at our disposal the subjoined brief sketches of the four principal members of the new Ministry:

HENRY TEMPLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, the new British Premier, and at Present the most popular man in England, was born on the 20th of October, 1784, and is consequently in his 71st year. He was eighteen years of age when he succeeded to the title of Lord Palmerston, and in 1805, about the time of Mr. Perceval's death, was elected member of Parliament for the Borough of Horsham. He ranged himself on the Ministerial side of the House, and supported the Government by his vote and influence. In the next Parliament he was returned for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Having joined the PORTLAND administration in 1807, he was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1809, during the absence of Lord Castlereagh, he obtained the office of Secretary at War, in the room of Sir James MURRAY PULTENEY, and next year, vacating his seat for Newport, was elected for the University of Cambridge. He continued to fill the office of Secretary at War for nineteen years successively, namely: from October, 1809, to May, 1828, when he gave place to Sir Henry Hall, in consequence of the bankruptcy of Lord Castlereagh, who had been elected in 1825. He was first elected and slightly wounded by a man, without his having given the least provocation; but on inquiry the man was proved to be clearly insane. The office which Lord PALMERSTON filled for so long a period, extending through the successive administrations of PERCEVAL, CASTLEREAGH, LIVERPOOL, CANNING and GORDON, is one of acknowledged importance, and of no inconsiderable difficulty; and the best proof of his lordship's competency for discharging its functions is to be found in his continuing to retain it undisturbed amid the conflict of parties, and the perpetual changes which, in other offices, were continually taking place. It is pretty evident that Lord PALMERSTON, for much of this time, must have avowed royal politics, and given his support to them. But it is equally plain that he latterly imbued the more liberal principles of Mr. CANNING, and after that lamented statesman's death he discovered an evident leaning toward the enlightened policy of Lord GORDON and Mr. HUXFORD. Though, like the latter, he accepted the office of Secretary of War in the WELLINGTON ministry, he took Mr. HUXFORD's part in the East India question, and resigned his place on account of what he considered to be the arbitrary and unconstitutional course pursued by the Government. He then joined the PEEL and WELLINGTON cabinet in the removal of Catholic disabilities, a measure of which he was one of the most powerful advocates. When the first reform bill was introduced to the House of Commons, in 1831, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord PALMERSTON appeared among his supporters, and he continued to give that measure his powerful support until the efforts of its promoters were finally crowned with success. This led him to resign his seat for the University of Cambridge, which he had held since 1809. He was, however, returned, in 1831, for Bletchingley. In 1832 he sat for South Hants, but was defeated at the general election in 1834. In 1835 he was elected for Tiverton, which he still represents. He held the seals of the foreign Secretaryship from 1830 until the dissolution of the whig cabinet in 1834. In the April following he resumed the duties of the office, and in 1841, with the return of the whigs to office, he again took the same office, which he resigned December 22, 1851, in consequence, it is alleged, of the extent of his experience giving him a consciousness of superiority in his own department, which was found most inconvenient by his colleagues, betraying itself in impatience of advice, and an unwillingness to submit his intentions to the cabinet. On the 29th of December, 1852, he joined the cabinet of Lord ALBANY as Home Secretary, but resigned on the 16th of December, 1853. After some days' suspense, however, he was prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation, and continued a member of the Ministry until its recent dissolution, when, as has already been stated, he was called to the Premiership.

His lordship is one of the best practical statesmen of which England can boast, and by his great talents and his calmness of mind, he has been the only man who can extricate her from the many difficulties which a feeble and vacillating policy has so unfortunately placed her in.

FOUR MAJESTY, who, by the death of his father, succeeded to the title of Lord PALMERSTON, the new British Secretary of War, was born on the 22d of April, 1801, and is consequently in his 54th year. He was educated at the New York Academy, and in June, 1819, he entered the army as an ensign in the 70th Highlanders, served in Canada, upon the staff of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, his uncle, from 1822 to 1828, and in 1831, retired from the army with captain's rank. He entered into political life by taking an active part in the election contests in the Scotch county of Perth, in 1832 and 1834. Having then been brought to the notice of that constituency, he became a candidate for parliament, and was elected in 1835, when he contested Perthshire with Sir GEORGE MURRAY, master-general of the ordnance, and triumphed by a majority of one hundred. In the formation of the MELBOURNE cabinet, in 1835, MAJESTY was made under secretary of the state for the home department. At the general election, on the accession of Queen VICTORIA, he was beaten at Perth by Lord STRATHMORE, but, notwithstanding, he was elected for Sir A. L. HAY, in February, 1838, as member for the Egin burghs. In 1841, he was again returned for Perth, and in the same year accepted the vice presidency of the board of trade. When the Auchtermuchty case, and the question of the spiritual independence of the Scotch church, were before parliament, MAJESTY embraced with vigor the cause of the non-resistance party, vindicated their claims, and warned the house not to necessitate that secession which he truly predicted as the result of such a line of conduct; and when the men most distinguished for zeal and jety left the establishment, he went out with them to form the free church of Scotland, of which he is an active member.

His lordship has had considerable experience in office, and possesses great talent and a vigorous intellect. How far he will succeed in his arduous post to which he has just been appointed, time alone can determine, but from his previous career it may reasonably be anticipated that he will perform his duties fully to the satisfactions of his country.

HENRY GEORGE, Earl GREY, the British Colonial Secretary of State, the same office he held under the Ministry of Lord ALBANY, was born on the 28th of December, 1802, and is consequently in his 53d year. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; and was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1830 to 1833, when he resigned, being unable to concur in Mr. STANLEY's plan for negro emancipation. In 1833 he was appointed under-secretary for the home department, but, breaking up his father's administration in July of the same year, was secretary at war from 1835 till 1839; first returned to parliament for Winchester, 1829; sat for Higham Ferrers, 1830; and for Northumberland from 1831, till the dissolution in 1841. Upon the decease of his father he was removed to the upper house, and came into office with Lord RUSSELL in 1845. Earl GREY's achievements have not been procured for him half so much consideration as he derives from being the son of the great author of the reform bill, but nevertheless he is an experienced statesman and gives strength to any Cabinet with which he is connected.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, Earl of CLARENDON, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was born on the 26th of January, 1809, and is consequently in his 46th year. He succeeded to the title in 1835. His first prominent public post was that of minister plenipotentiary to Madrid. He has been chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and lord of the privy seal, and in 1846 was appointed president of the board of trade. The latter office he left (on the death of Lord PLESSBOROUGH, in 1847) to assume the more dignified office of lord lieutenant of Ireland. He is a man of decided ability, a free-trader, is tolerant in his religious views, and in general politics may be termed a liberal whig. He is descended from the brother of VILLIERS, the favorite of JAMES I, and from CLARENDON the historian.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week Ending February 24th, 1855.

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Loan of 1845		\$15,200,000
" 1846		50,000
" 1847		51,000
" 1848		9,300
" 1849		5,000
Total Indemnity		17,000,000
£	s	d
Total	96	00